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## Vietnam Truce Over Christmas May Include Air

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—A 24-hour Christmas cease-fire began in South Vietnam this afternoon, but there was no indication here that the United States intended to let up on its massive bombardment of North Vietnam.

Although there have been published reports quoting informed sources as saying President Nixon has approved a short pause in the intensive bombing of North Vietnam, which began last Monday, informed American officials here say they have heard nothing to substantiate these reports.

White House officials today flatly refused to comment on reports that President Nixon had called a Christmas halt to the bombing of North Vietnam. Reuters reported, A White House spokesman at Key Biscayne, Fla., where the President is spending Christmas, told reporters, "Anything that is going to be said will be said in Saigon." But he added this did not mean that an announcement would be made there.

### No Talk Until Raids End, Thuy Says

Asserts U.S. Changed Stand on 5 Points

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks said today that there can be no negotiations on a cease-fire while the United States bombs North Vietnam above the 20th parallel.

Speaking through a North Vietnamese translator on a television interview, Xuan Thuy, the delegation chief, listed five points on which he claimed the United States had changed its position from the Oct. 20 draft agreement calling for a standing cease-fire and detailed publicly by President

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SURVIVORS—Mother and child in stricken Managua.

### IRA Truce Is in Effect

## No Killing Reported in Ulster For First Day in Over a Year

BELFAST, Dec. 24 (UPI)—For the first time in over a year, police reported a day without a killing in Northern Ireland today. A three-day Christmas truce called by the Irish Republican Army began yesterday.

More than 3,500 militant Protestants attended a memorial service in Belfast for Protestants killed during the year. Another 300 residents gathered for a Belfast Christmas Eve party organized by Roman Catholic and Protestant religious leaders.

Police said there was no violence. A police spokesman said a few isolated incidents occurred last night, but that they were "very minor." There were no killings or injuries and no property was damaged, he said.

"This has been the quietest day we have had for as long as I can remember," he said.

In the first hours of the cease-fire yesterday, there were two bomb blasts and two shooting incidents.

In one incident, gunmen invaded the home of a Catholic in Belfast and shot up a bedroom where a visiting American and her 6-year-old daughter were sleeping.

Ann McConnell, of Cleveland, said a bullet hit the back of the bed only inches above the head of her daughter, Anne Marie, but she was not hurt.

The command has so far reported at least 56 American airmen missing in action since President Nixon ordered the resumption of full-scale bombing following the Oct. 20 draft agreement.

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## Most of Capital City Leveled Thousands Feared Dead In Quake in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Ten thousand to 18,000 persons died yesterday when a series of earthquakes crumpled buildings and sparked fires in this capital of Nicaragua, according to the first official estimates. Seventy to 80 percent of the city's buildings were ruined.

[But in the latest dispatch from Managua, a Reuters reporter said health officials here told him the final death toll may be just over 1,000.]

All the principal buildings in the city were damaged. Part of the Presidential Palace broke away and slid into a lake.

Thousands of Managuans fled to the countryside to get away from tottering buildings that threatened to collapse at any minute.

The government declared martial law and a state of emergency. It also ordered evacuation of Managua.

More than 24 hours after the first tremors were felt Friday night, the ground was still shaking and many Managuans feared a worse earthquake was still to come. Fires burned out of control early today. The city's water supply was cut in many areas, hampering firefighting.

Communications with the city of 350,000 persons were sporadic and there was no precise information on casualties and damage.

Danger of Typhoid  
Hundreds of bodies, to be buried in common graves, were lined up in one area of the city. There were few caskets available and sometimes as many as three people, men, women and children mixed, were buried in the same casket. The Red Cross said it would open common graves immediately because the sultry, tropical climate of Managua would speed decomposition and increase the danger of typhoid for the survivors.

At least two Americans, a woman working in the U.S. Embassy and a visiting friend, were reported killed in the earthquake. The State Department in Washington identified one of the dead women as Rose M. Orlich, 36, secretary to the ambassador. Part of the embassy was destroyed.

The American billionaire Howard Hughes was in the city's Intercontinental Hotel when the earthquake struck. He was reported to have survived without injury. Aides in the United States said Mr. Hughes caught a plane out of the city yesterday. The aides would not disclose where he went.

Mr. Hughes, who once objected to nuclear testing in Nevada because he feared it might cause earthquakes, is 67 today.

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MANAGUA—Amid rubble and debris, firemen battle flames in earthquake-torn city.

## Public Believed Being Prepared Egyptian Initiative Is Anticipated

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Recent statements by Egyptian officials and publicists have been interpreted by foreign diplomats here as an effort to prepare the Egyptian public for another round of diplomatic maneuvering to end the Middle East conflict.

Editorials and public speeches still contain the routine assertion that the Arab territories occupied by Israel can be reconquered only by armed force. But other arguments surface with growing frequency.

There is an obvious growing impatience here with the lukewarm support that Egypt and other "frontline" states bordering on Israel have been getting from other Arab countries.

"Arab marshals and generals, pray spare us the agony of these empty meetings which serve only to hide the truth," wrote Mohamed Sabry, editor-in-chief of Egypt's only political party, the Arab Socialist Union, recently. The meeting he had in mind was a

conference here of Arab chiefs of staff which had broken up in disagreement over how to pool Arab resources for the war with Israel.

Gen. Saadeddin Shazly, the Egyptian chief of staff, told correspondents after the meeting that the Federation of Arab Republics—Egypt, Syria and Libya—still has to bear the brunt of the military effort and must rely on itself, he said.

His remarks were the more striking because in his capacity as Egyptian chief of staff, Gen. Shazly is also assistant secretary-general for military affairs of the Arab League.

Mahmoud Riad, the secretary-general of the league, who is also a former Egyptian foreign minister, and Sayed Mard, the secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, have also been exhorting the Arab countries to put their weight in the conflict with Israel.

Gen. Shazly also complained that the Arab Arab countries that devote less than 2 percent of their national budget to military defense. He added that Egypt spends nearly a quarter of its total income on military matters.

To many Egyptians the implication was clear—namely that if Egypt decided to seek a political settlement of its own, the other Arab states would have no valid complaint.

Mohammed H. Heikal, in one of his elliptical editorials in Al-Ahram recently, wrote that Egypt might consider a solution outside the framework of a joint Arab strategy if the Arab masses everywhere could be told the facts and made to understand.

In the extraordinary recent debate in the National Assembly, the deputy speaker, Gamal El-Oleifi, submitted a report saying, in effect, that the government had misled the public in asserting that all necessary preparations for war had been made. Several deputies picked up this theme during the debate.

This too was interpreted by foreign diplomats here as a way to prepare the Egyptian public for the thought that a diplomatic rather than a military initiative might be in the offing.

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Nixon Urged to End Conflict

Protests Grow Over New Bombing

PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP).—Demonstrations in many localities in the United States as well as in foreign countries called over the weekend for an end to the renewed bombing of North Vietnam which was ordered by President Nixon last Monday. In addition, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim urged the resumption of the

Paris peace talks and urged that violence which could impede the possibility of success of the talks be ended.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., yesterday, about 200 demonstrators paraded in front of the President's Florida White House carrying anti-war placards.

Representatives of the Women's International League for Peace

and Freedom, and the American Friends Service Committee, gave secret service agents a letter and petition to carry to the President.

"Was peace really at hand Oct. 26?" the letter asked, referring to the day presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger announced, "Peace is at hand."

Since the announcement, the letter stated, 43 U.S. airmen have been killed in addition to eight B-52 bombers.

"Those lives could have been saved and the war in Vietnam ended if you, Mr. President, had signed the draft treaty that Mr. Kissinger negotiated," it said. "Stop it, Mr. President, in the name of God, stop it."

A pastoral letter was issued by 41 U.S. religious leaders assailing the bombing, a spokesman for the group said Friday. It called for an immediate halt to the bombing, signing of the nine-point agreement reached in October between the United States and North Vietnam, and the release of all prisoners. If a treaty is not signed by Jan. 30, the letter called on Congress to cut off funds for military operations in Vietnam.

The message spoke of "vicious barbarism," "unbearable assault," and "moral abyss," and accused the administration of "abandoning the possibility and betraying the duty of peace."

The group called for a "religious convocation for peace" in Washington on Jan. 3-4. "We need no more brilliantly contrived explanations of diplomatic failures. The bombing must be stopped. The war must be ended," it said.

Among the signers of the pastoral letter were the leaders of four national groups. Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Robert W. Moss, president of the United Church of Christ; William Thompson, stated clerk of the U.S. United Presbyterian Church; and Robert Nelson West, president of the Unitarian Universalist Association.

In a separate action, John Collins, Episcopal president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, deplored the resumption of the bombing and called for a return to the negotiating table.

Officials of five labor unions sent a telegram to the White House Friday asking Mr. Nixon to "stop playing games" with the lives of U.S. prisoners of war and end the war. They also asked Sen. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to hold hearings to determine what is delaying a peace settlement.

The telegram, from a group called Labor for Peace, questioned the President's decision to resume the bombing and the "reaction of the American people to the bombing." It was signed by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers; Murray Finley, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Harold Gibbons, vice-president of the Teamsters Union; P. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and David Livingston, secretary-treasurer of the Distributive Workers of America.

In Cairo today, U.S. citizens living in Egypt issued a petition calling for an end to military action in southeast Asia and denouncing the bombings as a "diplomatic work of murder."

In New York, Mr. Waldheim said yesterday that he was "greatly concerned at the deterioration of the situation and the continuing bombing."

In Stockholm Swedish Premier Olof Palme said yesterday "a kind of torture" is happening in Vietnam and called the bombing "an outrage." He said other examples of this kind of action occurred at "Guernica, Cradour, Babi Yar, Lidice, Sharpeville and Treblinka."

In Copenhagen, more than 7,000 Danes picketed the U.S. Embassy for about two hours yesterday and a union representing about 5,000 dock workers said it would boycott ships carrying U.S. goods. A boycott also was called in Genoa by dock workers who said they could not handle U.S. goods for the rest of the month.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry appealed to the United States yesterday to end the bombing and resume the peace talks, and in Paris, masked young persons staged a "peace march" in front of the U.S. Consulate and threw a bottle of ink-like liquid into the consulate courtyard.

In Tokyo, 103 Japanese scholars, including two Nobel Prize-winning scientists, called Mr. Nixon to protest the bombing. Dr. Hideki Yukawa, who won the Nobel physics prize in 1949, and Dr. Sin-Tiro Tomonaga, joint winner of the 1965 Nobel physics prize, were among the signatories. Also about 200 persons demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy.

At Decatur, students smashed windows and mirrors and broke down doors in the U.S. Information Service library and burned President Nixon in effigy. Buses were stoned and one was injured.

**Franco-German Stamp**

BONN, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—The West German and French post offices will issue a special bilingual stamp on Jan. 22 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the friendship treaty between the two countries.



After the earthquake in Managua on Saturday, a mass of twisted, crumpled buildings.

Thousands Feared Dead in Quake

(Continued from Page 1)

the lake's level, resulting in major flooding.

All of Managua's hospitals were destroyed, according to the Nicaraguan National Guard. The Honduran Ministry of Defense said the Nicaraguan National Guard advised them to be prepared for more than 200,000 injured.

The Las Mercedes Airport outside Managua continued functioning on an emergency basis after the earthquake, and planes said the Nicaraguan National Guard advised them to be prepared for more than 200,000 injured.

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Pentagon Is Seeking to Revise Conscientious Objector Policy

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Pentagon has proposed a revision of military directives to do away with the practice of granting honorable discharges to conscientious objectors because of religious or philosophical beliefs.

The general counsel's office of the Defense Department has been quietly circulating a new directive on conscientious objection to the Army, Navy, and Air Force for comment. The directive says that it will become effective Jan. 1.

The regulation would eliminate conscientious objection as a ground for separation from the armed forces and would provide for noncombatant assignments as an act of grace when the interests of the government will be best served.

In the only response from the service thus far, the Army voiced strong opposition.

Under current regulations, a soldier or sailor can apply for conscientious objector status after his entry into active duty. He then undergoes a series of interviews with only one basic criterion: "Is he sincere in his beliefs?"

High Court Ruling

The Supreme Court has held that a serviceman has the right to petition and receive objector status even if he does not belong to a formal religious or religious sect.

The current directive, which was promulgated in 1963, and the courts' interpretation of it have led to an extremely high percentage of successful military applications for conscientious objector status.

In the first six months of 1972, for example, Pentagon officials estimated that 89.4 percent of the men applying for objector status were either discharged from the service or, in the case of about 8 percent of the applicants, ordered to serve out their military career in noncombatant roles.

The newly proposed regulation would eliminate conscientious objection as a ground for separation from the armed forces and would provide for noncombatant assignment "as an act of grace when the interests of the government will be best served."

Subsidiary to Government

The proposal, drafted by Forrest Holmes, Pentagon attorney, provides this rationale for the government's approach: "The key here is that the interest of the individual applicant will be subsidiary to that of the government."

Another advantage of the proposal, as drafted by Mr. Holmes, would be the elimination of the decision-making procedure from a quasi-judicial process involving military lawyers, psychiatrists and chaplains "to a routine personnel administration action."

"The theory here," the document added, "is that the courts would be asked to review the government's decision."

Southern made the following announcement: "Graydon Hall, Southern Airways executive vice-president and general manager, has returned from Havana, where he met with top Cuban officials and has been assured that Southern Airways funds held by the Cuban government are being returned to Southern Airways."

There was no indication when the money would be paid. The spokesman said that Mr. Hall returned Friday night from Havana.

The money was turned over to the three hijackers after an airline was hijacked Nov. 10 outside Birmingham, Ala.

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will presumably be much less likely to interfere in the field of personnel administration than a proceeding that has assumed the character of a judicial determination.

Plebiscite Delayed in Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 24 (AP).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos today postponed for several weeks the Jan. 15 plebiscite to ratify the new constitution, saying he wished to give ample time for debate. He said two alternative dates, Feb. 19 and March 5, 1973, had been recommended and were under study.

In an earlier directive the president suspended the effects of his martial law proclamation of Sept. 31 in order to allow debate on the new charter. The constitutional convention submitted a draft Nov. 30, which provides for a socially-oriented parliamentary form of government with an independent judiciary.

The tempo of these charter discussions has increased appreciably, both in the media and in small gatherings in public auditoriums or on the campuses.

Today a constitutional expert, Sen. Arturo Tolentino, called on the charter body to revise and redraft the constitution's controversial sections.

"The body of the proposed charter seems to be generally acceptable," Mr. Tolentino said, "but the transitory provisions are so controversial that they may render difficult or even endanger its ratification."

The senator, a member of the Nationalista party of Mr. Marcos, just returned from several months in New York attending the United Nations Assembly sessions.

The transitory provisions of the draft constitution provide for an interim national assembly to be composed of members of the convention and the congress who indicated approval of the new set-up. The incumbent president would head parliament in the interim.

The same transitory provisions were strongly objected to by a group of petitioners before the supreme court who asked for an injunction against holding the plebiscite on Jan. 15, citing as a primary reason insufficient time to inform the electorate.

That means that more than 100 of the original 338 stragglers had made other arrangements.

One hundred Americans flew to New York last night. One hundred Americans and 20 Canadians were flown home by BOAC today.

All of them gave commitments to pay the full one-way fare.

Their charter flights were canceled by order of the British Civil Aviation Authority because of irregularities in their bookings.

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Vietnam Christmas Truce; Air Raids May Stop, Too

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the stalemate at the peace talks in Paris. Twenty-one have been captured and displayed at news conferences in Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese claimed to have shot down three more American fighter-bombers this morning, for a reported total of 47 aircraft destroyed in the current raids, including 17 claimed B-52s.

For the first time, the command refused yesterday to disclose any information about North Vietnamese air defenses, withholding reports on how many surface-to-air missiles were believed to have been fired, how intense the conventional anti-aircraft fire had been and whether any MiGs had been seen in the skies.

The command had been releasing that information daily since the full-scale bombing of the North was resumed last Monday. Asked to explain why it was withheld yesterday, Maj. White-man said only, "I have no comment on any operations over the North at all."

Throughout this latest period of bombing, the command's policy has been minimal disclosure. After searches and rescue efforts have been completed, it has made public hardly anything more than losses of aircraft and the approximate number of men missing.

On Friday the command stopped reporting the number of men aboard downed B-52s—the planes call for crews of six to seven men—although it said that it would continue to disclose the numbers of men aboard single and two-seater aircraft that crashed in the North.

While the command has asserted repeatedly that the bombers are being directed solely at military targets, there have been numerous reports from Hanoi, from the state-operated

news agencies and from independent Western reporters and diplomats as well, of widespread damage to civilian facilities. Whole sections of villages and residential sections of cities have reportedly crumpled under the bombs of the B-52s. Several diplomatic missions have been damaged and the United States has expressed "deep regret" to officials of the countries involved.

The Hungarian commercial mission and the East German Embassy in Hanoi were damaged in some of the latest raids, according to the Hungarian press agency, MTI.

Formal protests against the round-the-clock bombardment have been made to the United States by a growing number of countries.

**Hanoi 'Bombs With Wrath'**

SAIGON, Dec. 24 (AP).—North Vietnam said today it is "burning with wrath" over what it termed U.S. cruelty to its people in the week-long bombing campaign, but declared it is determined "to continue to provide humane treatment to captured pilots."

"Of the 19, three were lieutenant colonels, two majors, ten captains, three lieutenants and one master sergeant."

Hospital Staff Casualties

PARIS, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—More than 25 of the staff were killed in two American B-52 bombing raids on the Bach Mai Hospital in central Hanoi, the North Vietnam News Agency reported today.

The agency, in a dispatch from Hanoi monitored here, quoted Public Health Vice-Minister Nguyen Van Tam as saying yesterday that all the patients except one escaped unhurt because they were sent to underground shelters.

U.S. military advisers to South Vietnam, Mr. Kissinger said on Oct. 26 that military advisers would be covered by the general military withdrawal provisions, but economic advisers would remain. Mr. Kissinger said that the United States in November insisted on retaining military advisers disguised as civilians.

Mention of the People's Revolutionary Government in the autonomy. Mr. Kissinger said the PRG, the governmental arm of the Viet Cong, was referred to in the Oct. 26 agreement but that Mr. Kissinger wanted to "cancel, wipe out" those references.

National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, Mr. Kissinger said, would be reduced to the action of handling general elections in the south. Mr. Kissinger said on Dec. 16 that the North Vietnamese were attempting to limit the size and movement of the council's staff from the several thousand persons the United States estimated it needed to no more than 250, half of them tied to a headquarters under North Vietnam proposals.

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ARKANSAS	10	50	Clear
CALIFORNIA	6	43	Clear
COLORADO	1	34	Clear
CONNECTICUT	1	34	Overcast
DELAWARE	1	34	Overcast
FLORIDA	1	34	Overcast
GEORGIA	1	34	Overcast
ILLINOIS	1	34	Overcast
INDIANA	1	34	Overcast
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Louisiana	1	34	Overcast
MAINE	1	34	Overcast
MARYLAND	1	34	Overcast
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MONTANA	1	34	Overcast
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NEVADA	1	34	Overcast
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NEW JERSEY	1	34	Overcast
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RHODE ISLAND	1	34	Overcast
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	34	Overcast
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	34	Overcast
TENNESSEE	1	34	Overcast
TEXAS	1	34	Overcast
UTAH	1	34	Overcast
VERMONT	1	34	Overcast
VIRGINIA	1	34	Overcast
WASHINGTON	1	34	Overcast
WEST VIRGINIA	1	34	Overcast
WISCONSIN	1	34	Overcast
WYOMING	1	34	Overcast



## Sees Peril in Bloc Voting

## Bush, Leaving UN, Examines Dangers and Bright Spots

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 24 (NYT).—George Bush said that he felt that the greatest danger to the UN lay in blind bloc voting and in the strident voices prevailing in those votes.

"What is increasingly happening," said the departing U.S. delegate, "is that the more moderate voices fear to speak out because they feel that they will appear less oriented or loyal to their group. So they keep their silence."

Mr. Bush spoke Friday as he prepared to leave the UN after two years' service to assume a new position as Republican national chairman.

The problems posed by bloc

voting, Mr. Bush said, were graphically demonstrated by what had happened when this session of the General Assembly considered an anti-terrorist resolution.

Although at the beginning of the debate it appeared that a considerable number of African nations were prepared to support strong international action aimed at preventing terrorism, by the end of the session, those he called the extremists dominated the bloc and won the vote for a resolution to study the causes of terrorism, which many in the West regarded as inadequate.

As an example of the members of a bloc fearing to speak out independently, Mr. Bush cited the candidacy of a Latin American diplomat for secretary-general last year.

"We confronted this man and told him we had reservations about his candidacy," the U.S. representative said. "At the time no single Latin American voice was heard in opposition to him."

Later, one after another of the Latin American countries came up to me and thanked me for voicing the objection they had been afraid to voice.

Similarly, Mr. Bush foresaw an increasing independence by the United States in its future voting here. This year, the United States exercised its veto in the Security Council on a Middle East issue and abstained in an otherwise unanimous vote approving a committee to study a world disarmament conference.

Conditions "There was a time when all my predecessors had to do was raise an eyebrow and we had an instant majority," Mr. Bush said. "That isn't the case now. But my theory is that even if we are in a minority we have to be willing to stand up for what we believe."

Mr. Bush believes strongly that there was a harmful overestimation of what the UN could accomplish in its early years.

"As a result of the accumulated agony of the war and the fact that we had a more universal organization than ever before," he said, "people felt that there would be an instant world government and instant peace everywhere."

"Well it just wasn't so, even though some people still feel that the UN should be capable of solving all problems everywhere. We're a group of member states and if states don't agree—then it's just not going to happen here."

Frustration "There are a lot of problems we don't tackle because the member states don't want us to tackle them. So there's increasing frustration among people who still believe in that original optimism."

Mr. Bush foresees a brighter future for the UN and he leaves it with much hope. "I see the UN as becoming more important as time goes by, and as the Third World countries grow and mature and prosper. They will develop and have different relationships and different alliances, and these will lend themselves to a stronger and more effective world organization."



SPACEMAN—Apollo-17 astronaut Ron Evans working outside spacecraft, on homeward-bound leg, to retrieve film canisters from cameras mounted in equipment bay at rear of spacecraft. Cylindrical object at Evans' left is the mapping camera film cassette. He was outside the spacecraft for one hour and seven minutes. This action took place on Dec. 17 and the photograph was released on Saturday.

## Revaluation Announced

## Australian Leader Says Ties To U.S. Still Enjoy Priority

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said yesterday in a radio broadcast on his new "independent" foreign policy, that the Anzus pact will remain "the crucial foreign treaty for Australia."

These developments changed the whole East Asian picture for Australia, or at least for Mr. Whitlam's Labor party, which came to power earlier this month in an electoral victory over the old conservative coalition.

Mr. Whitlam's international broadcast, repeated by Radio Australia in various languages, was intended to be a significant clarification of the new policy and outlook brought in by the Labor government.

In part, the broadcast may have been meant to put Mr. Whitlam's attitude toward the U.S. alliance in proper perspective, showing that the Labor government has not turned away from American friends, as the new "independent" style may have suggested.

Mr. Whitlam announced Friday that Australia had come to an agreement with Communist China for the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries, with an exchange of ambassadors planned tentatively for January.

## East German Ties

The Australian prime minister also announced Friday the establishment of diplomatic relations with East Germany.

There was evident satisfaction among Australians that these moves put Canberra ahead of Washington, for once, in diplomacy.

In another step to establish Australia's new independent stance in international affairs, Mr. Whitlam announced today a 4.85 percent appreciation in the value of the Australian dollar in terms of U.S. currency.

Combined with an upward adjustment of the exchange rate used by the central bank, the increase comes to 7.05 percent. The revaluation was intended to help to redress an embarrassing surplus in the Australian balance of payments and to slow down American and other foreign inrushes of capital here.

As interpreted by Mr. Tremblay and others here, that means it will no longer be possible for the natives to kill animals only to use selective portions, such as ivory tusks or hides. It was not the intent of the act to allow native hunters to expand on their traditional methods or practices, Mr. Tremblay said.

Some Skepticism Even with those restrictions, some state management officials are skeptical of the effect of the act.

"Of course, we want the act to be effective, but we don't have any real role to play in it and so we'll just wait and watch for the results," Earl Schneider, research coordinator for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, said.

## Hunting of Marine Mammals In North Curbed by U.S. Law

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 24 (NYT).—As of Thursday, the hunting of several northern species of animals is banned to all but Alaska natives.

The new Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, signed by President Nixon on Oct. 21, to take effect 60 days later, makes the secretary of the interior responsible for protecting polar bear, walrus and sea otter, while the secretary of commerce is charged with protection of whales, seals and dolphins.

Under the law, no marine mammal may be taken or imported by any U.S. citizen or organization, or by any person on U.S. land—with a special exemption for Alaska natives.

Native Alaskans may continue subsistence hunting and may kill the animals for use in the traditional manufacture of handicrafts or clothing. That section of the bill met with opposition in Congress and has critics here as well.

Incumbent on Natives "It's going to be incumbent on the natives to live within the intent of this special exemption," said Raymond H. Tremblay, special agent in charge of enforcing the act for the Interior Department in Alaska.

"They [natives] are living in

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Receiver-Capable of Wiretapping  
Watergate Figure Linked to Radio

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—A spokesman for a suburban Washington electronics firm said last week that James W. McCord Jr. identified himself as security chief for President Nixon's re-election committee and paid \$3,500 in cash when he bought a radio receiver last May.

The receiver allegedly was used to pick up wiretapping conversations at the Democratic Watergate headquarters.

John Gearing, of the Watkins-Johnson Co., of Rockville, Md., said Mr. McCord left a Committee for the Re-Election of the President business card with a salesman when the receiver, which normally sells for \$2,500, was purchased.

The firm's records say that Mr. McCord, one of seven defendants in the Watergate hugging case scheduled for trial Jan. 8, paid only \$3,500 because the receiver was a floor model used for sales demonstrations.

Indictment Charge The indictment returned Sept. 15, charging that on May 10 Mr. McCord purchased a radio receiver system "capable of receiving intercepted wire and oral communications."

Sources close to the Watergate investigation said the receiver mentioned in the indictment was the one purchased by Mr. McCord from Watkins-Johnson. Mr. Gearing said the FBI had taken copies of his company's records relating to Mr. McCord's purchase.

Mr. Gearing said Mr. McCord left the impression with a company salesman that the radio receiver was to be used by the President's re-election committee.

Records of campaign expenditures by the President's re-election committee, however, show no payment to Mr. McCord for such a purchase. Disclosure of all campaign expenditures is required by law.

Unlisted Number

An internal "confidential eyes only" memo of the President's re-election committee dated two days after the June 17 Watergate break-in purports to list all the committee payments to Mr. McCord and lists no amount resembling the \$2,500 allegedly paid for the radio receiver.

The memo, from Nixon committee personnel director Robert C. Odle to deputy campaign director Jeb S. Magruder, lists 18 separate payments to Mr. McCord, the highest being \$1,000 for security services.

Mr. Gearing, manager of the Watkins-Johnson Co., said his company sells very few of the receivers, which are handmade, very compact and extra-sensitive for picking up weak signals.

Though not designed to pick up bugs or telephone wiretaps, Mr.

Groom said that it is "a possible use" for them.

He said the receivers are normally sold to "government" and those who work for government, though there is no prohibition on selling them to others.

Alfred C. Baldwin 3d, the former FBI agent who has said he participated in the Watergate hugging, apparently made reference to the receiver in a copyrighted article in the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Baldwin, who is expected to be the chief government witness in the Watergate trial, gave this

description in the Times article of monitoring telephone conversations at the Democratic headquarters:

"I would keep an eye on the little TV-type screen on the monitoring unit. A constant line ran across the screen when the tapped phone was not in use. When someone started using the phone, the line would scatter and I would quickly put on the earphones."

Mr. Baldwin described the receiver as "a sophisticated receiving set, which McCord later said was worth \$15,000."

## U.S. Hog Prices Set Record; Rise Likely in Supermarkets

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (NYT).—No common hog in the United States ever brought a price as high as that paid Thursday at the stockyards in Peoria.

At \$34 a hundred pounds, No. 1 grade hogs shattered all previous records, pushing Christmas season income for hog raisers even higher than in the banner year 1946 and portending still higher supermarket prices for housewives.

This surge in hog prices ended, with a resounding bang, an agricultural year in which most Midwestern farmers not only had record crop yields to sell but also had one of the best markets in memory.

The average prices paid to farmers for all agricultural products were more than 13 percent higher than those in 1971, the Agriculture Department noted.

This helped explain why food costs for consumers rose more than 4 percent over the year and why, in the next six months, these consumer prices will probably remain as high or go even higher.

Beef Costs

Farm prices for fattened beef cattle, which declined in November to their lowest level in six months, were on the rise again last week, moving up to about \$37 a hundredweight for choice grade steers. This was about \$250 more than a year ago.

There are no federal price controls on raw farm products. Although retail prices are subject to controls, a retailer may raise his prices if wholesale prices rise.

The record hog prices last week were caused, in part, by some unusually bad weather that kept many Middle Western farmers from taking their animals to markets, thus stimulating demand and pushing up prices. No one expected the high level to hold very long.

But pork production dropped 8 percent in 1972 and the economists expected a six-month lag

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George Bush

## Syria Announces A New Cabinet Led by Ayoubi

DAMASCUS, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Arab Baath Socialists dominated the new Syrian cabinet announced by Vice-President Mahmoud Ayoubi early today.

The Baathists took 16 posts in the 30-man cabinet under Mr. Ayoubi and retained the three key portfolios: the foreign minister, the interior minister and the defense minister.

The new cabinet succeeds that of the ailing outgoing premier, Maj. Gen. Abdel Rahman Khleifawi, who resigned on Thursday. The new cabinet is expected to continue the same policies.

Gen. Khleifawi underwent an operation in London five months ago, but his health is reported to have deteriorated recently.

There was no change in political composition. In addition to the 16 Baathists, there are two Communists, six Socialists Unionists and pro-Egyptian Arab Socialist Union members and one Socialist Arab. The remaining five are progressive independents.

A presidential decree forming the 38-year-old Mr. Ayoubi's cabinet was issued before dawn.

## West Berliners Enjoy Yule in East

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Tens of thousands of West Berliners, loaded with presents, today joined friends and relatives in East Berlin and East Germany for their first joint Christmas in seven years.

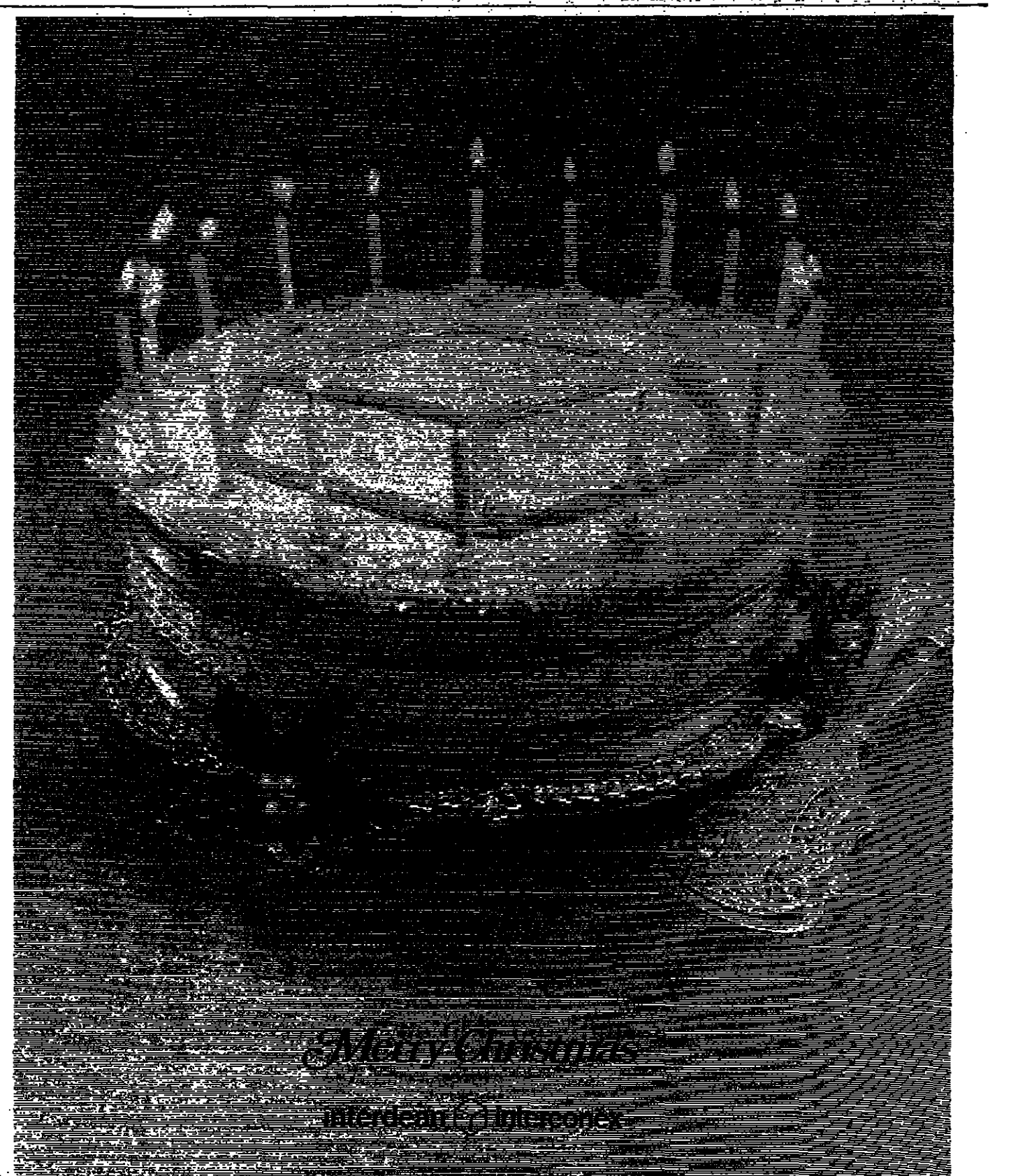
Police reported there were no delays at the wall and border checkpoints. Under the four-power Berlin agreement, which came into effect in June this year, West Berliners are allowed 30 one-day visits to the East every year. More than 1.5 million such visits have been paid since then.

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1958-1960



## Which America?

In the same week that American astronauts fired their spacecraft home from the moon, American pilots fired bombs that broke through the heavens over a peasant nation in Asia. America the ingenious and America the vengeful had both struck.

Many millions of people in countries the world over have been bombarded from the air in this century. The United States has not. In this season of religious assessment and personal resolution, the United States

and its people are being judged for what our government is doing with its mighty technology. Are we now the enemy—the new barbarians?

Which is the real America? It is no longer a matter of how we are being judged in the eyes of the world; that judgment is obvious. It is how we look upon ourselves as a people—and how we will be marked on the Day of Judgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## France's 'African' Empire

To students of modern nationalism, France's feat in granting nominal independence to its dozen-plus former colonies in black Africa, and at the same time continuing to keep a large if not heavy hand in their politics, their economies and their cultural development, has long seemed to be an act of defying political gravity—an act, of course, variously envied and scorned. The personal myth of General de Gaulle was credited with providing much of the sentimental cement binding the former African components of "Free France" to the metropolis: that and, to be sure, the very real sinews of dependency, linguistic, economic, military and other. Even after the general's death, his successor as president, Mr. Pompidou, could make annual winter visitations to the former colonies, much in the manner of a lord inspecting the outlying estates of his personal realm.

Whether because they were charmed or beguiled or because they knew very well which side their bread was buttered on—France has remained the chief and in some cases exclusive funnel of development aid, technical assistance, trade outlets and political advice to many of "its" Africans—they let Paris play a certain neo-colonial game. Not even the four-year presence of a French expeditionary force in Chad ("France's quiet Vietnam"), nor France's rampant and notorious gun-running in the Third World, nor its "dirty" and defiant nuclear tests in the Pacific atmosphere did much more than ruffle the imperial calm.

More recently, however—should one say, finally?—cracks have begun to appear in this historically anomalous facade. Washington Post correspondent Jonathan Randal observed last month that President Pompidou, on his annual tour, had been forced by an ill-timed local coup to skip his planned stopover in Dahomey. Some six former colonies have asked for review of their post-independence economic links with France; Niger, for example, complains that the French, having gotten the local uranium monopoly, have not extracted the metal—Niger's essential ex-

port—at a rate and profit satisfactory to Niger. In an article entitled "France zone or economic ghetto?", Le Monde ran down a list of tensions which have arisen out of France's dominant monetary role in its old colonies. The newspaper concluded, rather in the tone of a foreign office, that with their different economic requirements "it is easy to understand why their monetary policy should gradually move away from France's. The danger, though, is that in their impatience with a monetary discipline which has perhaps been occasionally overly rigorous, they may forget the major advantage that a sound financial situation represents for a poor nation." Sound familiar?

That France should be experiencing such strains with its clients is less surprising than that it has taken relatively so long for the strains to emerge. Some take this as a tribute to France's diplomatic skill, others as a comment on the Africans' political consciousness. The strains are not, generally, at a point that could be called crisis—at least, not a crisis for France. For the poor African states, however, small cuts amount to deep wounds. Officially, Paris remains as dedicated as ever to what it regards as its mission as well as to its interest in keeping the old ties close.

Outsiders can scarcely avoid noticing, however, that within France there is a measure of the same opposition to "foreign aid" and of the same indifference to political habits previously accepted as permanent, that are to be found in the United States. The immense and growing importance of oil and gas to France, and its resultant impetus in shifting Paris's Third World focus from black Africa to the states of the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf, is another critical factor. It seems more characteristic than accidental that, in easing its own combatants out of Chad (while continuing military aid), France gave a substantial indirect boost to the Chad rebels supported by Libya. Once known, at least in Africa, by the "colonies" it kept, Paris may be becoming known by the clients it's letting go.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Gloom at Turtle Bay

The 27th session of the United Nations General Assembly ended as it began, on a note of despair voiced by the Assembly President over the persisting war in Southeast Asia. That intransigent conflict undermines the principles and purposes of a world organization that was created to preserve the peace and is a major cause of its dangerously diminished prestige.

The remaining credibility of the UN, such as it is, was neither notably enhanced nor eroded by the latest lackluster session. It is a sad commentary on the current state of international cooperation for peace that the Assembly was probably most helpful when it did nothing, as in the case of Korea where tentative moves toward a North-South détente are best served by silence at Turtle Bay. By the same token, a cleverly contrived Yugoslav compromise avoided exacerbation of the delicate relations among India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, thus encouraging the parties to pursue their own direct efforts to reach an accommodation on the Indian subcontinent. Even the perennial Middle East resolution was tempered sufficiently so that, despite Israeli protests, it apparently will not stand in the way of a new United States peace initiative expected next year.

On the positive side, the General Assembly created an important new UN organ to be responsible for environmental protection, with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The Assembly also voted to convene an organizational meeting of a crucial Law of the Sea Conference in New York next fall. There were disturbing signs, however, that a coalition of greedy coastal states may try to establish national claims at that conference that would seriously erode the proclaimed UN goal of reserving much of the wealth of the seas as the "common heritage of mankind."

The most distressing aspect of the session just ended was the evidence it produced of growing American estrangement from the rest of the world community. The United States suffered a severe setback in its attempt to promote strong international action

against terrorism. Primary blame for the failure of the world organization to deal with the terrorist issue lies with the Arabs who placed local political considerations above the wider international interest, and with those who blindly supported them. Nevertheless, the United States presented a strong case which might have carried great weight with many nations were it not for the loss in moral leadership caused by American actions in Southeast Asia. Many delegates regarded the American crusade against random acts of terrorism by Arab guerrillas and others as hypocritical in the face of what they look at as superterrorism in the skies over Indochina.

The United States stood stubbornly alone in abstention as the Assembly voted 150-0 to create a committee to study the possibility of convening a general disarmament conference. American reservations about the effectiveness of such a conference are no doubt justified; but that was not ample reason to stand against the universal will. A general meeting on disarmament would do no harm and might even be turned to advantage if it were used to educate the smaller nations on the damaging effects of their own heavy arms spending.

The single American triumph came on a vote to reduce the maximum contribution of any one nation—namely, the United States—to 25 percent of the assessed budget. While this is a reasonable adjustment which serves the best interests of the world organization itself, the timing of the United States move and the enormous effort which the American delegation expended to achieve a relatively small reduction in payments tended to reinforce widespread fears that Washington is losing interest in international cooperation at the UN.

It is essential that these fears be laid to rest. The United Nations cannot fulfill its vital mission without the kind of strong leadership—moral and political as well as financial—that only the United States can provide.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

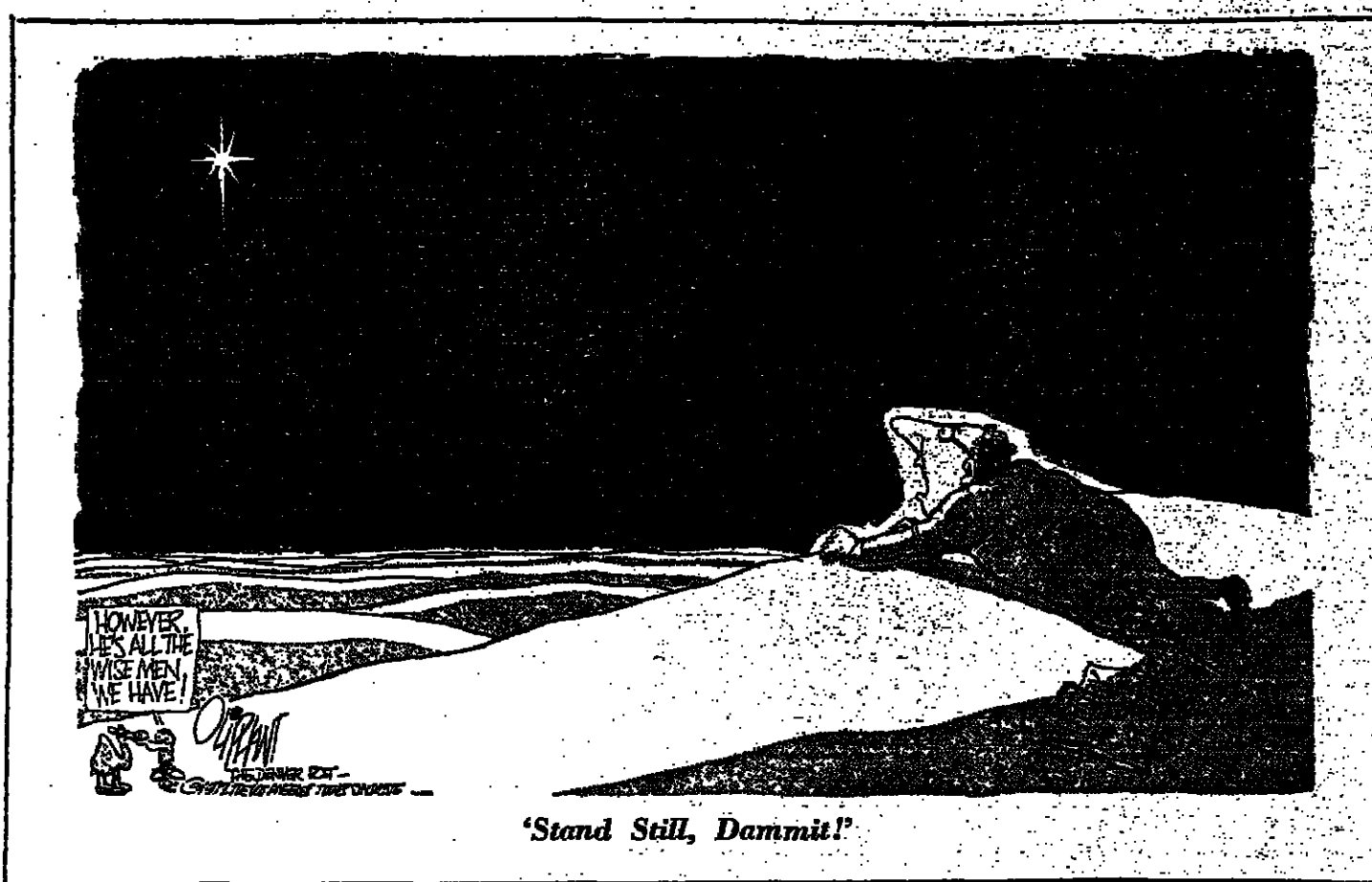
December 25, 1897

NEW YORK—New York is blessed with cold, clear, crisp weather for Christmas. The streets were filled up to a late hour last night with busy shoppers. All the great establishments and large department stores stayed open till 10 o'clock, and some even as late as midnight. The city seems full, sometimes overfull, of people with plenty of money to spend. All the theaters are giving special matinees.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 25, 1922

PARIS.—Christmas Eve was celebrated last night with unexpected enthusiasm. In spite of the cold, the streets were thronged with people. The throngs who remained in Paris would not be denied. Everywhere this year the settings were unusually animated and colorful. Parisian ingenuity did wonders in the effort to create a splendid background for the thousands of French and foreign residents and visitors.



'Stand Still, Dammit!'

## A Shrewdness of Kissingers: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Numerous words are applied to groups of differing species including a school of fish, an ostentatious peacock, a pride of lions, a swarm of bees and a shrewdness of apes. In considering the contemporary Kissinger phenomenon—which exists in other countries besides the United States—I have decided that perhaps the most apt word applicable to this particular species is shrewdness; not because they are in any way apish but they have to be unusually astute.

Henry Kissinger, who gives his name to this form of super-counselor, is not the first in American history. Before him there came such presidential advisers as Colonel House (for Wilson), Harry Hopkins (for Roosevelt), Mac Bundy (for Kennedy) and Walt Rostow (for Johnson). In the autumn of 1948, when it seemed certain Dewey would be elected U.S. President, I asked his principal foreign affairs expert, John Foster Dulles, whether he would be secretary of state.

"I haven't yet decided," said Dulles with beguiling absence of modesty. He wasn't certain whether he wanted the job. He might prefer a position like House or Hopkins who had "much more fun." Dulles complained the secretary was too tied up with political maneuvering. In the event, Truman defeated Dewey and Dulles had to wait four years for Eisenhower's victory. He solved his problem by becoming secretary of state and serving as his own Kissinger.

### THE Kissinger

Henry Kissinger has proven to be the outstanding Kissinger in American experience and also the outstanding international "Kissinger." But, in varying degrees and with differing operational methods, other Kissingers are active abroad.

A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party, is Brezhnev's Kissinger. Aleksandrov, a quiet, cautious man who speaks good English and adequate French, is attached to the Russian boss's office and handles important policy matters. He travels with Brezhnev and plays a key role in many negotiations.

Abraham Yarin, former chief of Israeli intelligence, is now said to be Golda Meir's Kissinger. He is a slender, fit, cool officer, unemotional and objective. Egon

Bahr, a short, square, 50-year-old German civil servant with long thin nose, mouse-colored hair and brown eyes, is the equivalent of Willy Brandt's Kissinger. A former journalist, he is renowned for his discretion. Some people call him "the fox in the chancery."

Branst told me: "There is one big difference between our type of government and yours. I have a cabinet in a different sense than Nixon. While I make decisions on the general lines of foreign policy, my foreign minister (Scheel), who also heads the Liberal party in Brandt's coalition, is still responsible for policy vis-à-vis parliament."

"Bahr gets only ad hoc tasks. And there is stronger coordination between his work and the Foreign Ministry than is the practice in the United States. Kissinger deals with all your foreign policy. Bahr is more my ambassador at large."

First he worked on negotiations with Moscow. Then on Berlin and relations with the GDR (East Germany). So it is really different. But I suppose Bahr might be called the nearest thing I have to a Kissinger."

### English Kissinger

The English Kissinger—or the nearest equivalent—is Sir Burke St. John Trend, secretary of the cabinet. Trend is a tall, pale, white-haired man with glasses. He graduated from Oxford where he studied the classics and, after entering the Civil Service, worked for the Education Ministry, then the Treasury. His particular role will be discussed in more detail later.

French President Pompidou likewise has his Kissinger, a short, thin, subtle and highly intelligent man of 51 named Michel Jobert. Under the Fifth Republic estab-

lished by De Gaulle, the president has great executive power. Therefore the secretary-general of the Elysée Palace (presidential residence) has enormous influence, although he is rarely well known to the public.

When Etienne Bernin des Bosters (now French ambassador to the Common Market) was De Gaulle's secretary-general, he was perhaps the second most important man in France, although few people were aware of this. The same might now be said of Jobert.

Although, apart from stenographers, he has only two full-time staff members and all told there are only fifteen, including experts on monetary matters, internal affairs and foreign policy, his scope is in some ways even larger than Henry Kissinger's. This and similar comparisons will be discussed in a subsequent column.

Well, there was Vietnam. In the spring the North Vietnamese launched a great offensive. There have not been as many tanks mobilized against a small country since Hitler marched into the Lowlands. We had, apparently, no intimation of the offensive, even as ten years ago we had no intimation of the sudden appearance of the Berlin Wall, though one would have thought that such a stand-by accumulation of bricks and mortar would not have escaped the notice even of the CIA. A dozen years ago someone remarked that the weekend's attempted assassination of Sukarno had all the earmarks of a CIA operation: everyone in the room was killed except Sukarno.

Having survived the surprise, President Nixon ordered the blockading of Haiphong Harbor, and it was quite popularly supposed that this measure would lead to a cancellation of the Moscow visit, the indefinite postponement of the SALT talks, the appearance in Indochina of Chinese troops, and at least a little world war. China, very well, were gravely disappointed at that international diplomacy continued on its chartered course; and b) that the North Vietnamese offensive was stopped. It would have been so very much easier if the North Vietnamese continued to follow their aggressive policy against the South. They may very well wake up one day and find they have lost the support of American liberals.

### The Election

On the domestic front it was of course a presidential election year. George McGovern was really, the man of the year. It was a great surprise that he won the Democratic nomination, but no one anticipated that he would fight his way into the pages of American history as principal sponsor of the greatest upset in political history. Richard Nixon—carrying every state of the Union except Massachusetts. Nobody could have accomplished that except George McGovern, and already the John Birch Society has figured it out. Nixon, who of course is the tool of the Communists, has tools of his own. It was he who contrived McGovern's nomination. Next time around, McGovern isn't going to play so easy to get for the Republicans. His price will be much higher. He is a proven performer, after all.

The colleges were quieter, and the atmosphere generally ironic. True, the reactionaries at Yale University did not permit General Westmoreland to speak, but they exhibited moderation, after all. They might have spirited him away and shipped him to North Vietnam, an overdue return for all those secret documents we have taken from them over the years. Yale is slowing down.

Oh, yes, there was the 55th Annual Drought in the Soviet Union since the Bolshevik Revolution. It brought on great food shortages except in the little bits and pieces of Russia where people are permitted to grow their own vegetables. There the sun and rain were abundant. The Soviet Union will try the guilty parties, but not in time to prevent the 55th Annual Drought, which will take place next year. That's what the Marxists call dialectical certitude.

## What Went Wrong

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A rich crop of crazy theories has emerged from the post-mortem accounts of what went wrong in the Vietnam peace talks. While I do not pretend to know the exact story, I was at least dimly in touch with both sides. So if only to correct the wildest notions, let me try to give a general account of what I think happened.

The starting point is the ceasefire agreement negotiated between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam in the second week of October. That agreement was possible because each side agreed not to push to the maximum extent the demands that underlay the war.

The North Vietnamese abandoned a part of their demand for a new regime to replace the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam. Hanoi accepted as a basis for a change in government a commission over which President Thieu had a veto. Hanoi also agreed to release American prisoners, though South Vietnamese Communists remained in President Thieu's prisons.

The United States abandoned some of its claim that South Vietnam was an independent,

sovereign state. No definitive arrangements were made for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from the territory of the Saigon regime. The rule of the international commission supervising North Vietnamese compliance with the ceasefire was not spelled out in detail.

### Good Faith

Both sides almost certainly reached the agreement in good faith. Le Duc Tho, at the end of the October session, said: "We have made many armistices, but this is the first time we made peace."

On the American side, Dr. Kissinger flew to Saigon on Oct. 17 totally confident, despite warning from the intelligence community, that he could win President Thieu's support of the accord. Dr. Kissinger's plan was to fly from Saigon to Hanoi for an initiating ceremony due to precede a formal signing set for Paris on Oct. 23.

President Thieu, as it happened, demanded tighter guarantees of South Vietnamese sovereignty. Dr. Kissinger apparently felt General Thieu's demands could be accommodated in one more negotiating session

with Hanoi. On that basis, President Nixon called Hanoi his basic acceptance of the terms. Dr. Kissinger gave his Oct. 23 press conference with the statement "peace is at hand."

In the last week of November, when negotiations resumed in Paris, Dr. Kissinger presented amendments to the agreement which specified more precisely withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and the role of the international commission. The North Vietnamese sent these terms back to Hanoi through the person of Nguyen Co Thach, a Foreign Office official who flew from Paris in the last days of November.

### Hanoi's Reaction

In Hanoi, the North Vietnamese leadership apparently concluded that if they were being asked to make concessions on Saigon's sovereignty, they should get something in return. When negotiations resumed on Dec. 4 in Paris, they began tabling some amendments of their own. Among other things, they repeated the issue in October of changing the status of the South Vietnamese Communists held prisoner by President Thieu.

Despite these changes, the American delegation in Paris was convinced, as late as Dec. 6, that an agreement was in the works. Gen. Alexander Haig was sent back to Washington on that date with a proposal offered by the other side for presidential approval. Dr. Kissinger told people he saw, including French President Georges Pompidou, that the big obstacle was Gen. Thieu in Saigon.

What happened between then and the adjournment of talks on Dec. 14, I do not know. But whatever it was, it was in a negotiating context where the other side was making changes in response to changes sought by the United States.

The right American reaction in these circumstances would have been an American expression of disappointment, and an appeal to the Soviet Union and China for help in nudging North Vietnam. Instead, Mr. Nixon called on the Southern action. In my judgment, of senseless terror which stunts the good name of America.

## Letters

### Peace in Vietnam

It seems pretty plain that the administration never intended his war to end. Despite the well-thumbed election eve reports of near-complete agreement with North Vietnam. During the last six weeks of "serious negotiations" the U.S. has carried on some of the most ferocious bombing of the entire war. I fear this is a far more reliable indication of our government's true intentions than the pronouncements of its official spokesmen.

One can well imagine that many who voted for Nixon and his latest "peace plan" must be regretting their credulity. I hope so! For it will take an aroused public and Congress if this murderous insanity is to be stopped before four more long years have passed.

JOHN LAMPERTI

Aarhus, Denmark

### The U.S. Bombing

The resumption of American bombing and mining is an obscene reaction to an indefensible position which every sensitive American must repudiate. If the peace talks broke down over what has always been known to be a basic point—from Hanoi's point of view—the point of the war: That North and South Vietnam should be unified and have a unified government, then the American position which did not recognize this was at best desperately naive.

If the "peace is at hand" position was a carefully developed pre-election fraud on the American people then an unreparable scar has been left on the American conscience and Richard Nixon

must face the test of history which will condemn him as the cynical corruptor of the American ideal.

PETER ROSENWALD

London

The renewed bombing is not only barbaric—it is useless. The Romans could throw a lot of Christians to a lot of lions, but they couldn't stop an idea. The U.S. government can inflict immense suffering, but it cannot kill an entire people, for whom Ho Chi Minh's words "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" are the literal truth. The Vietnamese will endure, while a "Christian" nation celebrates the birthday of the Prince of Peace with death and destruction. Merry Christmas.

SUSAN GEORGE

Paris

As an American who served in Vietnam, and a human being, I assert categorically that bombing civilians is a crime and an outrage.

JOEL BLATT

Paris

### Yuletide Letter

A letter to The Prince of Peace:

On this great anniversary, to which you, surely, and all your tribe, are as committed as I, and all my tribe are moved to congratulate you on your efforts to bring about a much desired peace: peace on earth! No one before you so astutely envisioned the uses to which we could put the moon, in which silvery light

we are now being blinded to the slaughter on earth.

We are, also, to congratulate you on your voyages, the more particularly those made by proxy, here and there, East and West—fearlessly: we will never forget, nor will history, how heroically, with how many restraints or errand bombs, how many smiles, how many promises, to say nothing of the high visibility given to much beloved dogs, and daughters, you have redeemed American honor.

The Indians, on their reservations, salute you. The Puerto Ricans salute you as do the natives of the Philippine Islands. The Mexicans, especially those in Texas, working, and those in California, working, salute you. The ghosts created by your friend, McCarthy (Joseph, of Wisconsin) salute you. The young sailors, especially those lately and valiantly converted to the Gospel. They know, now, from you, that it is their overwhelming duty to convert, or, failing that, to destroy the heathen.

So does the patient that salute you.

Thanks, dear Prince, for we, the blacks, especially, salute you. You have created our future. Give my love to Jesus.

JAMES BALDWIN

Paris

### Lunar Rust

Rust on the moon? (HEY, DEC. 10). Nothing new here. This is simply the spot where Jesus' rocket took off for its return trip.

J. DU BOUQUE

## Quick Look At The Year That Was

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—As a general rule, nothing happens during the last week of the year. It is as if nature herself cooperated in the stillness of public affairs, so as not to get in the way of the holidays. Sometimes it doesn't work. Indeed, there are nefarious spirits who take advantage of our preoccupation with the holidays. They used to say, in England a generation ago, that Neville Chamberlain took his weekends in the country, while Adolf Hitler took his countries in the weekend.

And of course the rules do not now apply in Cuba. There, puzzling over how to eliminate the Christmas slow-down in harvesting the winter sugar crop, Fidel Castro has figured it out: he is eliminating Christmas. From now on "Christmas" will be in mid-summer, after the summer harvest. Castro tends to go in for half-way measures. Why not declare that the month of August will henceforward be called December?

But mostly we can assume that the events of the year are behind us. What were the big ones?

### Vietnam

Well, there was Vietnam. In the spring the North Vietnamese launched a great offensive. There have not been as many tanks mobilized against a small country since Hitler marched into the Lowlands. We had, apparently, no intimation of the offensive, even as ten years ago we had no intimation of the sudden appearance of the Berlin Wall, though one would have thought that such a stand-by accumulation of bricks and mortar would not have escaped the notice even of the CIA. A dozen years ago someone remarked that the weekend's attempted assassination of Sukarno had all the earmarks of a CIA operation: everyone in the room was killed except Sukarno.

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## Obituaries

## Andrei Tupolev, 84, Pioneer Of Soviet Aviation Industry

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Andrei N. Tupolev, 84, an outstanding Soviet aircraft designer identified with some of the country's best known military and civilian planes, died yesterday after a long illness.

In half a century of association with the Soviet aviation industry, Mr. Tupolev and his associates designed about 120 types of planes, including mainly heavy-duty long-range aircraft such as the Tu-104, a turboprop passenger plane, and the Tu-114, a turbo-prop airliner.

The two airliners were derived from bombers that have been important components of the Soviet Air Force for many years. The Tu-104 stemmed from Tu-16, known in the West as the Badger, and the Tu-114 was the civil counterpart of the Tu-95, known as the Bear.

One of the latest products of the Tupolev design team, now headed by his son, Alexei A. Tupolev, is the supersonic aircraft Tu-144, expected to go into service in 1975 and, together with the British-French Concorde, to dominate the world's supersonic airliner market for years to come.

Aviation Pioneer  
Andrei Tupolev has been widely regarded as a pioneer in the construction of all-metal planes, which he first designed at the beginning of his career in the early 1920s.

In 1934, he built a huge eight-engine plane with a wing span of 207 feet. The plane weighed 40 tons. The plane named Maxim Gorki, in honor of the Russian writer, actually flew but crashed in May, 1935. In an accident for which an accompanying fighter plane was blamed.

Mr. Tupolev was a popular figure in the Soviet Union and probably one of its most decorated citizens. He won three Stalin Prizes and one Lenin Prize for his planes and was a threefold Hero of Socialist Labor, the highest civilian title.

Associates have described him as a hard worker with an encyclopedic knowledge about aircraft designing. They depicted him as having a distaste for red tape and conferences.

The son of a village notary, Mr. Tupolev was born in Tver Province, northwest of Moscow, on Nov. 10, 1888, and studied engineering at the Moscow Higher Technical School under Nikolai Y. Zhukovsky, a Russian aviation pioneer.

Long With Institute

While a student, Mr. Tupolev went to work in the Central Aerodynamic Institute, an aircraft design center founded by Mr. Zhukovsky, and remained associated with the institute through most of his career.

Several Tupolev planes flew from the Soviet Union to the United States. One, in 1925, was the ANT-4, piloted by Semyon A. Shestakov. Another, the ANT-25, flew twice nonstop from Moscow across the North Pole to the United States in 1927.

After a visit of his own to the United States and to Germany in early 1936, during the purge period under Stalin, Mr. Tupolev was accused of divulging aviation secrets and was sentenced to forced labor.

During his three-year imprisonment, he continued to work as a designer and produced the twin-engine Tu-2 dive bomber, which was put into production in late 1939 and served during World War II.

Harold Gray

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Harold Gray, 66, one of the 10 original pilots of Pan American World Airways, who later became the airline's chairman and chief executive officer, died of cancer yesterday.

He resigned as Pan American's chief executive officer because of illness in November, 1969, and as chairman and a director of the company in May, 1970.

In 1928, he was the 10th pilot to be recruited by the airline. His first assignment was to fly over the then treacherous jungle and mountain route over Central America. He later helped to map Pan Am routes across the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Mr. Gray conducted the first survey flights to Bermuda, Ireland, Southampton, the Azores, Lisbon and Marseilles. He was in command of the Yankee Clipper on the first passenger flight across the Atlantic in 1939.

He was elected a member of the board of directors in 1959, became president of the airline in 1964 and chairman and chief executive in 1968.

Rabbi Abraham Heschel  
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, 63, the Jewish theologian and author who became a major intellectual force of the American religious scene, died early yesterday at his home here.

Rabbi Heschel was professor of Jewish ethics and mysticism at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in Manhattan, where he had been teaching for the last 27 years.

The author of more than a score of books, he formulated a Jewish theology, directly related to modern moral issues and was intensely concerned with the problems of the ecumenical effort, with racism, the Vietnam war and the conflicts of the Middle East.

The action of a distinguished

Hasidic family in Poland, Rabbi Heschel came to the United States in 1940.

James Athearn Folger 3d  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24 (AP).—James Athearn Folger 3d, 72, who started as clerk and later became president of the coffee company that bears his family's name, died here Friday.

Mr. Folger's grandfather founded the firm in 1850. He was born Oct. 5, 1900, in France, while his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Folger 2d, were on a tour.

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from Yale University in 1922, Mr. Folger went to work for his grandfather's coffee company, moving up from clerk to salesman to department manager to president in 1938.

Hugh (Jumbo) Edwards  
SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 24 (AP).—Hugh (Jumbo) Edwards, 68, double Olympic Gold medalist and internationally renowned rowing coach, died here Thursday.

Mr. Edwards was rated as one of the all-time rowing greats. He reached his peak in the 1932 Olympic regatta at Long Beach, Calif., where he won two gold medals, a feat only equaled in the sport by American John B. Kelly in 1920.

In long rowing career, Mr. Edwards won numerous prizes at Henley Royal Regatta and later became coach to Oxford University crews and British Olympic teams.

Generally known as Jumbo by rowing fans, his skill in small boats, probably his life during World War II.

He was a group captain in the Royal Air Force and his plane

crashed in the Atlantic in 1944. He escaped from the wreck and scuttled himself in a small escape craft into shipping lanes, where he was rescued.

Henry Leigh Hunt  
PARIS, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Henry Leigh Hunt, 86, died Thursday in the American Hospital at Neuilly. Mr. Hunt, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, attended Yale University, where he was captain of the polo team.

Mr. Hunt, who is said to have been a descendant of both Daniel Boone and John Adams, worked at various jobs in various countries after attending Yale. During World War I, he was decorated by the French and American armies for heroism at Belleau Wood.

He worked as a banker in Paris. His marriage to the French poet Louise de Vilmorin ended in divorce.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Tuesday in the Church at Saint-Lambert-des-Bols.

Charles Atlas Is Dead at 80; He Made Weaklings Strong

LONG BEACH, N.Y., Dec. 24 (AP).—Charles Atlas, 80, the 94-pound weakling who built himself into a muscleman and told millions of others how to do it, died yesterday after a long illness.

Beginning in 1923, Mr. Atlas offered his secrets in a body-building correspondence course. Advertisements with a picture of his rippling torso became staples in comic books and popular magazines.

Born Angelo Siliiano in Acri, Italy, Mr. Atlas was the son of a farmer. The family came to New York in 1904.

In a 1970 interview, Mr. Atlas explained that his claim to be able to turn a weakling into a strong man was based on a real incident that cost him his girl friend on a beach. He was 15 at the time.

"This girl friend was a beauty," he recalled, "and two bullies came along, obviously wondering what a scrawny kid like me was doing with a girl like her."

One bully made fun of his slowness and kicked sand in his face, he said.

Explanation  
"The girl wanted to know why I didn't fight the fellow," he continued. "I told her that for one thing he was too damn big, and for another I was blinded by that sand."

The girl was unimpressed by the explanation and the romance ended. Determined to prevent any future humiliations, the young Atlas went to a man who operated a community center in Brooklyn and was encouraged to start body-building exercises.

Mr. Atlas—who adopted the name after he was told he resembled a statue of the Greek world bearer—developed his own system of "dynamic tension," which formed the basis of his correspondence course.

Selection as the "world's most perfectly developed man" in 1922 and 1923 at physical culture exhibitions in New York helped Mr. Atlas come to public attention. And there were such stunts as pulling a string of six cars a mile.

Sculptors also found him an

Why Thousands In Paris Don't Pay Traffic Fines

PARIS, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Thousands of Parisian motorists booked for traffic offenses have escaped without paying their fines because of government quarrel over who should chase them for the money, police have confirmed.

Rivalry between the Justice and Finance Ministries is estimated to have cost the government some 10 million francs in unpaid fines since last summer.

The bureaucratic clash which has allowed offending motorists to ignore their tickets, was revealed at a Paris City Council meeting last week by member Michel Ebel.

He said the procedure was modified at that time so that the Finance Ministry took most of the responsibility for collecting fines paid on the spot and for taking action against those who daily over pay.

But the Justice Ministry balked at the other ministry's intruding into its field, Mr. Ebel disclosed.

Paris Police Prefect Jean Lenoir confirmed the council member's account.



Andrei N. Tupolev

crashed in the Atlantic in 1944. He escaped from the wreck and scuttled himself in a small escape craft into shipping lanes, where he was rescued.

Henry Leigh Hunt  
PARIS, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Henry Leigh Hunt, 86, died Thursday in the American Hospital at Neuilly. Mr. Hunt, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, attended Yale University, where he was captain of the polo team.

Mr. Hunt, who is said to have been a descendant of both Daniel Boone and John Adams, worked at various jobs in various countries after attending Yale. During World War I, he was decorated by the French and American armies for heroism at Belleau Wood.

He worked as a banker in Paris. His marriage to the French poet Louise de Vilmorin ended in divorce.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Tuesday in the Church at Saint-Lambert-des-Bols.

Charles Atlas Is Dead at 80; He Made Weaklings Strong

LONG BEACH, N.Y., Dec. 24 (AP).—Charles Atlas, 80, the 94-pound weakling who built himself into a muscleman and told millions of others how to do it, died yesterday after a long illness.

Beginning in 1923, Mr. Atlas offered his secrets in a body-building correspondence course. Advertisements with a picture of his rippling torso became staples in comic books and popular magazines.

Born Angelo Siliiano in Acri, Italy, Mr. Atlas was the son of a farmer. The family came to New York in 1904.

In a 1970 interview, Mr. Atlas explained that his claim to be able to turn a weakling into a strong man was based on a real incident that cost him his girl friend on a beach. He was 15 at the time.

"This girl friend was a beauty," he recalled, "and two bullies came along, obviously wondering what a scrawny kid like me was doing with a girl like her."

One bully made fun of his slowness and kicked sand in his face, he said.

Explanation  
"The girl wanted to know why I didn't fight the fellow," he continued. "I told her that for one thing he was too damn big, and for another I was blinded by that sand."

The girl was unimpressed by the explanation and the romance ended. Determined to prevent any future humiliations, the young Atlas went to a man who operated a community center in Brooklyn and was encouraged to start body-building exercises.

Mr. Atlas—who adopted the name after he was told he resembled a statue of the Greek world bearer—developed his own system of "dynamic tension," which formed the basis of his correspondence course.

Selection as the "world's most perfectly developed man" in 1922 and 1923 at physical culture exhibitions in New York helped Mr. Atlas come to public attention. And there were such stunts as pulling a string of six cars a mile.

Sculptors also found him an

Why Thousands In Paris Don't Pay Traffic Fines

PARIS, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Thousands of Parisian motorists booked for traffic offenses have escaped without paying their fines because of government quarrel over who should chase them for the money, police have confirmed.

Rivalry between the Justice and Finance Ministries is estimated to have cost the government some 10 million francs in unpaid fines since last summer.

The bureaucratic clash which has allowed offending motorists to ignore their tickets, was revealed at a Paris City Council meeting last week by member Michel Ebel.

He said the procedure was modified at that time so that the Finance Ministry took most of the responsibility for collecting fines paid on the spot and for taking action against those who daily over pay.

But the Justice Ministry balked at the other ministry's intruding into its field, Mr. Ebel disclosed.

Paris Police Prefect Jean Lenoir confirmed the council member's account.

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## Plane Crash At Oslo Kills 39, 6 Survive

Norwegian Airliner Plunges Into Forest

OSLO, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Thirty-nine persons were killed when a twin-engine airliner on a flight to Oslo plowed into a fog-shrouded forest last night only minutes before it was due to land.

A 1,000-man rescue force found pieces of skill-burning wreckage after a five-hour search. It also found seven survivors. One of the survivors died today. There were 42 passengers and three crewmen aboard the Fokker plane.

Eyewitnesses at the crash scene, 18 kilometers outside Oslo, said that it was a miracle that anyone survived. The aircraft ripped through the trees like a giant axe before it hit the ground and disintegrated, they said.

The Fokker, owned by Braathens SAFE Co., was on a domestic flight from Vigra Airport, Alesund, to Fornebu, near Oslo. The passengers included four babies and an older child. Unconfirmed reports here said that they were among the dead.

Everything Normal  
One of the survivors told reporters that everything was normal aboard the plane until there was a sudden bang as the craft hit the trees.

One of the survivors was a Dane, the only foreigner aboard. The aircraft crashed in rugged forest country about eight kilometers west of Skaugum where Crown Prince Harald lives.

Foremen control tower lost contact with the plane about 12 minutes before it was due to land. Relatives of the passengers waiting at the airport for a Christmas reunion were told that the plane might have crashed.

About 1,000 policemen, troops and Red Cross teams spent five hours combing the area in cold, foggy weather before the wreckage was spotted near a swamp.

Helicopters picked up the survivors and took them to hospitals.

Turk Professor Convicted; Said to Aid Terrorists

ANKARA, Dec. 24 (AP).—A military court yesterday sentenced Ugur Alacakaptan, former dean of Ankara University Law School, to six years and four months in prison on charges of giving support to leftist terrorist students.

Mr. Alacakaptan, 38, professor of criminal law, was also convicted of contempt of court.

He was dean of the Law School in 1970 when a wave of student violence disrupted Turkish campuses, leading to military intervention and proclamation of martial law in 11 provinces.

He was convicted of having abetted leftist violence by his actions and speeches to the students.

Prof. Alacakaptan, an active member of the Democratic Socialist Republican Peoples Party, is the second prominent academic figure to receive a lengthy prison term in the current martial law crackdown on the extreme left.

Mumtas Soyral, former dean of the Ankara University political science faculty, earlier was sentenced to six years and eight months in prison.

He was convicted of making Communist propaganda in a textbook on constitutional law. Prof. Alacakaptan was Mr. Soyral's defense attorney.

Andes Plane-Crash Survivors Said to Have Eaten the Dead

SANTIAGO, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Survivors of an airliner disaster in the Andes mountains helped keep themselves alive for 10 weeks by eating the flesh of passengers killed in the crash, Chilean police sources said today.

In comments to newsmen after the rescue, some of the survivors admitted that "unspeakable things" had happened in the mountains, but refused to go into details.

Sixteen men—most of them young members of a Uruguayan rugby team—were rescued last week after two of them made contact with a Chilean military plane. Their plane, a chartered Fokker Friendship of the Uruguayan Air Force, crash-landed 13,000 feet up in the Andes on Oct. 13.

Police sources said details of the cannibalism report, provided by rescue workers Claudio Lucero, Sergio Diaz and Osvaldo Villegas, had been submitted to the Chilean Air Force and officials of the Uruguayan Embassy here.

Survivors Told Tale  
According to the Chilean police sources, some of the survivors conceded the cannibalism to doctors and other rescue workers who stayed with them near the wreckage of the plane last Friday night, waiting for the weather to clear so that a rescue helicopter could land.

Air food aboard the airliner was exhausted, the survivors ate one body every five days, the sources said. They had consumed five bodies by the time they were rescued.

The survivors said they had agreed that cannibalism was the only way they could survive. They preserved bodies in snow

and ice and dissected them with razor blades.

A member of the first police rescue patrol to reach the crash site said today that the police found pieces of human remains stored in the aircraft's fuselage.

The survivors of the plane wreck are staying at the Uruguayan Embassy over Christmas and those who are fit to travel are due to return home by land via Argentina on Tuesday.

The last eight of 16 survivors were brought out of their refuge in the aircraft's wrecked fuselage yesterday.

They were reported in fairly good physical condition at an air-force hospital in this town 90 miles south of Santiago, the Chilean capital.

The eight were left behind in the wrecked plane Friday because of poor weather conditions. Six others were pulled from the plane and flown out by helicopter.

Twenty-nine of the 45 people aboard the crashed Uruguayan Air Force plane, including the five crew and all six women passengers, were killed when the pilot was forced to attempt a landing, or die later.

Survivors said at the hospital that food aboard the plane was strictly rationed to make it last as long as possible, but that often the weakest of the party were given a share of rations by those who were stronger.

The two teen-age students who walked out were also given extra rations, because they were in better physical condition to explore the area and find an outlet to civilization.

"Everybody cooperated. The injured had the task of searching for water in the nearby sur-



APRIL 25, 1971—King Hussein and former wife at twin daughters' birthday party.



Queen Alia Al-Husseini

May Limit Vote to Whites

## Overseas Areas of Portugal Are Proclaimed Autonomous

LISBON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Portugal officially proclaimed legal autonomy of the nation's overseas provinces yesterday and called for local elections in each before March 31. Presumably only the white settlers will be eligible to vote.

Guerrillas have been active in the African provinces of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea for the past decade.

Yesterday's decrees, based on a constitutional amendment of 1971 and the overseas "organic law" of 1972, are effective Jan. 1. New administrations are to be operating in each area before next May.

Each area will have its own legislature with power to vote the local budget, approve or reject expenditures, pass local laws and levy local taxes.

In most cases citizens will directly elect slightly less than half of the assembly. In Angola a majority of the assembly will be directly elected by citizens.

Other assembly members in each case will be elected by official groups and by management or labor associations. Each province also will have its provincial

Guerillas in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Dec. 24 (AP).—Rhodesia announced today that "a number" of insurgents had been killed or captured following attacks on two farms in the Centenary District of the Zambezi Valley.

A wide security sweep of the bush district is continuing and leave has been cancelled for all members of the defense forces.

Farms in the Centenary District were attacked on Thursday and again yesterday. A farmer and two of his daughters were injured by rockets and bullets and an army vehicle sent to investigate yesterday's incident was blown up by a land mine, injuring the four soldiers aboard.

The district is close to the Mozambique border.

The Rhodesians have admitted working "in conjunction" with Portuguese troops in Mozambique and some sources here believe this to mean forces of both sides are ignoring the border between the two territories when in pursuit of insurgents.

Mrs. Meir to Be in Paris

JERUSALEM, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Golda Meir plans to attend next month's Paris meeting of the Socialist International, of which she is deputy chairman, she told her cabinet here today.

rounding area, others had various tasks, and we searched the terrain for an outlet until we finally found one," said Roberto Canessa, 19, one of the two.

Dr. Fernando Baquedano, head of the hospital, said the survivors lost from 44 to 56 pounds during their 10-week ordeal.

All were reported out of danger. They included two nephews of President Juan-María Bordaberry of Uruguay.

Mr. Canessa told newsmen that 20 people were killed by the impact when the pilot made his

emergency landing in deep snow, and others died when an avalanche struck them a few days later.

"I never lost consciousness," he said, "and with a close friend began to remove the injured and the unconscious. We also removed the plane's seats until we were exhausted."

"Fernando [Parrado, the student who later walked out of the mountains with him] was unconscious for a day. Those people who could do so recovered, and those who could not died

## Quiet Ceremony in Amman

## King Hussein Divorces Muna, Weds Jordanian Publicist, 24

AMMAN, Dec. 24 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan divorced his British-born wife, Princess Muna, 31, and today married a Jordanian public relations worker, the Royal Palace announced.

The 38-year-old king took his third wife, Alia Baha, Edith Toukan, who will be 24 tomorrow, in a simple ceremony at the home of Mrs. Toukan's parents, the announcement said.

The palace said that King Hussein divorced the former Antonette Gardiner three days ago. She and her four children will

continue to live in Jordan at the Hammar Palace.

King Hussein was first married in 1955 to his Egyptian cousin, Princess Dina. She bore him a daughter, Princess Alia, 16. Their marriage was dissolved in 1957.

Father a Colonel  
The king married Mrs. Gardiner on May 25, 1961. They had met while her father, a British Army lieutenant colonel, was serving with the Jordanian Army.

Mrs. Gardiner, on her marriage, took the name Princess Muna al Hussein (Hussein's full-fledged title) and became a Moslem. They have four children: Abdullah, 9, Faisal, 7, and twin daughters, Zein and Aysbah, 3.

King Hussein's romance with Toukan had been widely rumored for months and denied on at least two occasions. One Royal Palace denial said that the relationship between them was one of friendship dating back to their school days, despite the fact that there is a 14-year difference in their ages.

King Criticized  
King Hussein was criticized at the time of his second marriage for choosing a British-born girl. The new queen was born in Cairo on Dec. 25, 1948, and received her education in Ankara, London, New York, Amman and Rome—all places where her father worked as a diplomat.

Her father is now an ambassador.

Land Gifts to States Announced by Nixon

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 24 (AP).—President Nixon announced yesterday 40 parcels of surplus federal land are being given to state and local governments in 22 states for park and recreation use.

The land totals 6,755 acres and is valued at more than \$18.3 million, the White House said. This brings to 288 properties totaling 41,779 acres and worth \$134 million which have been transferred under the legacy of parks program.

Included in the newest transfers are tracts in California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Mr. Jackson has been assistant secretary for community planning and management since February 1969. He previously was a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In a letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Jackson his "four years of distinguished service in HUD's wide-ranging area of activities have been sources of deep satisfaction to me, properly winning for you the respect and admiration of your colleagues in government."







# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

# Oil & Gas

[illegible]

USF Invest 2.40	596	25%	24%	25%	14	Xerox Corp.	464	12%	13%	10%	1/2
USF Invests W7	715	3	2%	3	14	Yarnley Elec	50	7 1/2	14%	14%	1/2
UNIC Invest 12	715	15%	12%	15%	14	Yell Frst Svc 50	154	27	14%	14%	1/2

[illegible]

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# Steelers, Cowboys, 'Skins Gain in Playoffs

By William N. Wallace

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Television helped decide a pro football game yesterday, the cameras re-inforcing a decision made on the field by the referee about a 60-yard touchdown play that won the game for the Pittsburgh Steelers, 13-7, over the Oakland Raiders with five seconds left.

The touchdown was scored by Franco Harris, who caught a deflected pass. The football bounced off the body of Jack Tatum, the Raider safety man, and went backward seven yards in a big air. Harris then ran 42 yards for the winning points.

What had to be decided by Fred Swearingen, the referee, was that the ball had indeed touched Tatum, the defender who had collided with Harris's teammate, Frenchy Fuqua, at the Oakland 35-yard line. Back upfield was Terry Bradshaw, the Steelers quarterback who had thrown the desperation pass with time running out in this American Football Conference playoff game.

The rule is that no two pass receivers can touch the ball consecutively on the same play. Otherwise, they would be playing basketball rather than football. So this play could not legally go Bradshaw-to-Fuqua-to-Harris without Tatum in between.

Swearingen ruled on the field

that the ball indeed had touched Tatum—and not Fuqua—which made legal the ricochet to Harris and the touchdown. He was summoned to a field telephone by Art McNally, the National Football League's supervisor of officials, who was in the press box. McNally had access to the

instant replay off the television cameras. "How do you rule?" McNally asked. "Touchdown," replied Swearingen. "That's right," said McNally. Score one for man's technology, in this case, camera and film.

The play probably was a first

for football because of the confirmation by television. "I've been playing football ever since the second grade and I haven't ever seen anything like this," said Bradshaw, who had no idea how the ball wound up in the hands of Harris in the end zone.

As far as Tatum is concerned,

the play was illegal and the touchdown fraudulent. He said that he and Fuqua got to the ball at the same time. "All I was trying to do was knock the ball loose," he said. "I touched the man (Fuqua) but not the ball."

The Raiders, however, were not

going to make a big issue out of

the result. John Madden, the

Oakland coach, in his post-game

comments indicated from his

view the football had indeed

touched Tatum.

The situation was dramatic,

too. The Oakland team, winners

of the conference's Western

Division, had mounted a last-

minute touchdown drive and had

suddenly gone ahead, 7-6. Ken

Stabler, the quarterback who had

replaced Daryle Lamonica at the

start of the final quarter, had

run 30 yards down the sideline

for the Raider touchdown with

only 1 minute 13 seconds left to

play. All the Oakland team had

to do was hold the Steelers, the

Eastern Division winner, one

more time and not let them get

past midfield so Roy Gerela might

have a try at a long field goal.

He had made two earlier.

Starting from his 20 yard line,

Bradshaw threw five straight

passes, two of them broken up

by the Oakland defense. One of

many defensive stars in this

playoff contest. The fifth pass,

blindly thrown downfield in the

general direction of Fuqua, was

the big play that won the game

and projected the Steelers in

the American Conference championship

game from tomorrow, they

will play host here in Three

Rivers Stadium to Miami.

Mistaken Identity

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 (AP)—

A reserve tight end, Bobby

Moore of the Oakland Raiders,

received five stitches Friday night

after he was struck on the back

of the head by a patrolman as

a result of a "misunderstanding"

during a pep rally in honor

of the Pittsburgh Steelers, police

said.

The police superintendent,

Robert Colville, said the incident

occurred as police were attempting

to push a crowd of about 150

persons away from the Hilton

Hotel, where the Raiders were

staying, for the 49ers of the

American Conference playoff

game with the Steelers.

Moore was treated at Mercy

Hospital and released. Colville

said no charges were filed in

connection with the incident. The

Oakland team physician, Dr.

Robert Rosenfield, said Moore's

injury would not keep him from

playing.

Police said Moore was injured

as police were attempting to

force the crowd away from the

hotel after someone had thrown a

bottle through a plate glass

window and a patrolman had

been shoved off a four-foot-high

stone wall and injured slightly.

Moore apparently was caught

in the middle of the demonstra-

tion.

Game Statistics

Pittsburgh 0 0 0 10-13

Oakland 0 0 0 7-6

Pitt-FG, Gerela, 10

Oak-FG, Gerela, 2

Oak-Stabler, 20, run (Standa-

ker), kick

20-FG, Harris, 6, pass from Bradshaw

(Gerela, kick)

Attendance—34,390

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

ROSTERING: Oak—Bradshaw, 14 for 44

yards, 2 for 27; Stabler, 14 for 17

yards, 1 for 15; Harris, 16 for 17

yards, 1 for 15; Bradshaw, 2

for 20; Harris, 6, pass from Bradshaw

(Gerela, kick)

RECEPTIONS: Oak—Chester, 3 for 40

yards; Blissett, 3 for 28; Smith, 2

for 21; Harris, 16 for 17

yards, 1 for 15

PASSES: Oak—Lamonica, 8 for 12

for 45 yards; Stabler, 8 for 12

for 15 yards; Bradshaw, 14 for 44

yards, 2 for 27

First downs: 13

Running yards: 36-108

Passing yards: 44

Receptions: 11-25

Interceptions: 7-9

Fumbles lost: 0-0

Yards per play: 5

Yards per play: 5

Yards per play: 5

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